# WEST POINT.

Jupiter Pluvius in Command of the Academy Grounds.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.

Cavalry Drill in the Riding Hall.

SKETCH OF OLD BENTZ, THE BUGLER.

WEST POINT, June 6, 1877. We have had a damper put upon our gayety nere. This morning Jupiter Piuvus made a descent upon us and has not for a single moment auspended his attack. As a consequence the parades of the cadets had to be dispensed with and the scenery has undergone a transormation. The rugged hills, which in fair weather loom up olive green against a blue sky, are veiled in mists, the river has assumed a dirty hue, the parade ground is a morass, and the hum of insects and the chirp of birds is replaced by the ceaseless plashing of the rain. There is plenty of company at the hotel, however, and pleasant ways

of passing time are not hard to find.

Among the ladies stopping here are Mra. Senator
Maxey, Mrs. General Thomas W. Hyde, Mrs. Rev.
Charles S. Richardson, Mrs. General David B. Hillia and Mrs. Hop. Thomas C. Platt.

THE ACADEMY.

The examination of the first class of cadets in engineering was concluded to-day, and several sections were examined in law. They displayed a very satis-factory knowledge of the subject.

None of the sub-committees, except that on Com-missary and Mens, have yet reported. That on the religious condition of the cadets is to receive a statement from Chaplain Forsythe. THE CURRICULUM.

The Sub-committee on the Course of Study will probably recommend some changes in the carriculum. At present the course is essentially a mathematical one, comprising mineralogy and geology, engineering law, chemistry, philosophy, tactics, ordnance and gunnery, drawing and the French and Spanish languages. Several members of the committee are inuned to layer the introduction of logic, rhetoric and selles-lettres into the course, as they think t would relieve the harshness of the present tystem and give the graduates greater mental and enable them to express themneives more gracefully and easily in their mother tongue. General Schofield, Superintendent of the Academy, was spoken to upon the subject, and his views coincided exactly with those of the gentle-man just referred to, except that while they thought of extending the course from four to five years so that the additional studies might be introduced without sutting off any of the others, he is opposed to extendng the period of training and rather favors the exusion of Spanish and perhaps some other things S give place for the English studies.

Professor Forsythe, the chaplain, is set down as eacher of ethics, geography and history, but the fact s that he has never heard a class recite in any of those studies since be came here. The course at the Academy, from the time of its foundation up to 1851, occupied four years. In the year mentioned it was extended to five years by Congress, but was in 1861, after the outbreak of the war, again reduced to lost years, at which it has since remained.

tsol, after the outbreak of the war, again reduced to lost years, at which it has since remained.

OHEAF LEXURIES.

This morning the sub-committee whose duty it was to inspect the bath house visited that establishment and were amazed at the cheapness of the concera. A bath with towels and soap costs but three cents; hoots are blacked for twenty cents a month, and sometimes a cadet has them blacked twice or even three times in a pingle day, so that the cost per "shine" is only a fraction of a cent. Mr. Simpson, who has had the management of these details for nearly half a century, deciares that he is lessing money at the present rates and must increase them a trifle or give up the business.

CAVALKY BRILL.

Thirty members of the graduating class went through the cavalry drill this evening in the rising half under direction of Captain Eugene B. Besument, of the Fourth cavalry. The Board of Visitors, Superintendent Scholield, and most of the academic stail were precent, but the rain prevented many guests from the hotel putting in an appearance, and the result was a much smaller number of spectators than usual. The boys cavorted around the floor of the big building, which was apread with tan bark to the depth of several inches, calting their sabres as they went at cushions representing the heads of infantry solders. Some of these were placed upon the ground to repretent the soldier lying down and others were cievated apon frames to fix them in the position of soldiers standing upright. After systing the riders dismounted, removed their sauddles, and remounted, with nothing but cloth pads. Seated upon these they went through the same exercises, and, in addition, leaped a burdle several feet high, "cutting a head" at the same time. Hings sospeneed from above, reprewent through the same exercises, and, in addition, leaped a hurdle several feet high, "cutting a head" at the same time. Rings suspended from above, representing the heads of cavairymen, were also out at in the circuit of the halt. Pistol practice was also indulged in, the riners firing at the dummy heads as they were passed. When the drill was completed the cadets left the halt, giving three hearty cheers to signalize the fact that they had taken their last cavairy drill.

A OUNIT CHARACTER.

let the hall, giving three hearty cheers to signalize the fact that they had taken their last cavalry offil.

A QUAINT CHARACTER.

In the Gothic archway leading through the cadets' barracks into the quadrangic there appears and vanishes at regular intervals, from morning until the hour ior returing at night, a quaint old figure attired in the undress costume of a United Suites soldier. With unpright though somewhat feelle bearing, the figure pauses exactly beneath the centre of the arch, and facing the parsde grounds raises a horn to its lips, blows a call and recires with the regular motion of an automaton. This is old lients, the buggler of the Academy, who has been in service here since 1831, nearly forty-four years. In winter and summer, through all sorts of weather, the old frampeter has made the hills echo with the notes of his instrument, obedient to which generations of cadets have moved to and fro, from chastroom to study hall or field or quarters. The old man—he is now seventy-one—is nooked upon by the lads as part of the place, and they rould not imagine the Academy in existence without him. I accosted him to-day as he turned to retire after sounding the weicome notes which informed the cadets that dinner awaited them in the mess hall.

"Woll, Bentz," said I, "how goes the world with you?"

Turning toward me a broad sun-tanued face, fringed

"Well, Bentz," said I, "how goes the world with you?"

Turning toward me a broad sun-tanued face, fringed with gray beard and set with a pair of frank brown eyes, which seemed weak from age, he foudled his battered trumpet and replied with a German accent:—

"Vell, the hugle goes pretty good now, but last winter I was pretty sick and my sight is almost gone. Seen changes here? Yes, ar; I've seen strange things in my time here. There is not an army officer that I have not known hore. I knew Geners! Sherman and General Grant when they were cadets. General Grant may be a very nice man, but he does not fulfi his promises. No, sir; he does not keep his word. If he did I would not be nere now. He promised to make me Secretary of Was."

be a very nice men, but he does not Iushi his promises. No, sir; he does not keep his word. If he did I would not be nere now. He promised to make me Secretary of War."

The old bugler polished the mouthpiece of his instrument upon the sleeve of his blouse as he said this with great earnestness, and looked down with a sigh. "No, sir, I wouldn't mind telling you how it was," he continued. "It was wene Grant was in the first class of cadeta here, about thirry-five years ago. In those days the wives of soldiers used to wash for the Acquemy, and my old woman washed for Grant. One day when he came to my room about some washing I began to talk Freuch to him.

"Ab! Bentz, he said, 'you are ahead of me; I can't talk that language."

"Well," I said, 'I knew a good many Frenchmen of that name and it is a locky one. You will get whatever you want in life. Maybe you'll be President of the United States one day.

"I tell you, Hentz," he said right away, quick, "If get to be 'President I will make yon Secretary of War.' But he dun't do it," said the old man, mournfully shaking his head, "and I am poor lient the burley of me ahamefully. When he came up here he did not come to see me. The last time uneral sherman was up here he asked for me and shook hands with me very kindly, although I harely knew him, my sight is so poor."

"Du you ever write to President Grant and remind him of his promase, Bentz?" I asked.

"Oh, ye,." he replied, gazing thoughtfully down into the mouth of his bugle. "A lew years ago when Fred Grant, has son, was a cadet here he came into my room one day when he heard me playing the violin, and I told him about his father's promise, and he promised to write to Genoral Grant about it; but I never heard from him since."

It was rather amouning to hear the simple minded old soldier talk about the position of Secretary of War, as though it were a position which he could fill with perfect mat side to the first tentum to first who have laiked to place the cebe old fellow upon the retured hat, that he might end h

sternatica upon my face he added hurriedly, "You know I was a good swimmer and could got ashore, but in that case I should never have come hereaway up."

AN ANCENT RICHE.

Bentz's bugie is a great curiosity in itself. It was originally a keyed instrument, but a simple horn being sufficient for his purpose, the keys were cut off, and the holes thus loft stopped with patches of brass soldered over. The copper body of the instrument is spotted all over with bits of solder used in stopping the holes were not eattered into it from time to time. One very large hole is plugged with putty from the suiside, and cræks and flaws around all the joints wound with pack cord and thread denote the general decreptude of the timeworn instrument. When it came into the hands of Bentz it was older than anybody knew, having been used for a lifetime by his predecessor in office, the father of Mr. Avery, at present Justice of the Peace at Highland Falls.

Out of respect for the old man's infirmities, the

Avery, at present Justice of the Peace at Highland Falls.

Out of respect for the old man's infirmities, the cadets no longer play tricks as they used upon Bentz. One of the traditions of the Academy is of a certain parade at which Bentz was called upon to play, but could not, the lads having previously stuffed his instrument. When asked why he did not sound the call, he replied:

"Naits in de pugle, sir!"

It is a common thing nowadays, when the old man happens to be more feeble than usual in his blowing, for the lads to shout, "Naits in de pugle!"

The cadets entertain the kindiest feelings for the old veterau, and a subscription has been started among them to buy him a new silver bugle. A place will probably be found in the Museum for the old one. In consequence of his lading sight Bentz cannot recognize faces a few feet distant, and some time age one of the negro servants employed shout the barracks passed him in the area. The mon carried himself so well that the bugler mistook him for an officer, and did not discover his mistake until the lads who witnessed the occurrence chaffied him about "recognizing the fifteenth amendment."

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL VESSELS RENDEZVOUSING AT NOR POLK-DISPOSITION OF THE MONITORS-DIS OBEDIENCE OF QUARANTINE LAW BY A NAVAL

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. ]

Nonrolk, Va , June 6, 1877.
The corvettes Ossipeo, Commander Breeze, and Esex, Commander Schiey, and the mounter Ajax, Com manders T. H. Eastman, and Lehigh, Lieutenant T. C. Hutchins, have arrived from Port Royal, S. C. The Ossippe and Essex will return and bring on the ironolads Saugus and Manhattan, and the Huron and Swatara will soon after convoy here the Catskill and Mahopac. All the iron-clads will be detained and repainted, and then taken to Washington and placed in iresh water.

painted, and then taken to Washington and placed in fresh water.

THE HARTFORD,

Admirol Trenchard's flagship Hartford is in Hampton Roads, and about the lat of July will proceed with the Essex, Ossipee, Huron and Swatara on a cruise down the coast as far as Haliax.

DEFIANCE OF QUARANTINE.

On the arrival of the Essex with the Ajax her commanding officer, Commander W. S. Schley, proceeded past the Quarantine station without stopping to have in-s recessed examined by the Quarantine officers as required by law. The Ajax, which was a stort distance in the rear of the Essex and which had a pilot on board, upon arriving at the station stopped in order to await the arrival of the proper health officer. The commander of the Essex signaled to know the cause of the stoppege and upon being informed ordered the Alax to follow on in defiance of the fact that the pilot refused to bring the vessel up. Upon the pilot, Mr. Face, turning the monitor over to her commander the latter brought her up without the necessary inspection as required.

ARREST OF THE COMMANDER.

Upon the facts being made known to Dr. H. M.
Nasu, Quarantne officer, that gentleman went before
Justice B. I. Tatem, this morning, and sued out a warrant for the arrest of Commander Schley. An exammation was held and Commander Schley was sent on
to the Caunty Court for trial, giving surety for his appearance. The fine is \$500 and six months imprisonment.

SEARCH FOR THE BOCK ON WHICH THE SAY FRANCISCO STRUCK.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1877. The Secretary of the Navy has directed the com-manding officer of the United States steamer Lucka-wanna, now stationed at Acapulco, to search for the rock near Tartar Shoals upon which the Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco struck on the 16th of May. When the locality of this rock shall be ascertained it will be properly buoyed and notice given of the position.

TRAIN WRECKERS ARRESTED.

DISCOVERY OF A DIABOLICAL PLOT TO ROL PASSENGERS AND EXPRESS BOXES,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Sr. Louis, Ma., June 6, 1877.

Five men were arrested at Richland, Mo., to-day
by Deputy United States Marshal Langston, charged with the attempted wrecking and robbing of the St. Louis and San Francisco express train in the Ozerk Mountains last Saturday night. A boy named John Mountains last Saturday night. A boy named John Oliver, twenty years of age, was first arrested, and being much irightened made a full confession, implicating seven men, sil farmers of Pulaski county, Mo., in the crime of the conspirators. George Gibson, John Logand, Alien and are now beld as prisoners under a strong guard at Richland, Mo. Oliver states that the plan was to resteep embankment nearly forty feet deep, and then rib the dead passengers and the express boxes. Only the engine went down, killing three men, and the rob-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ENGINE THROWN FROM THE TRACK AND SEVE-RAL PERSONS INJURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] LANCASTER, Ohio, June 6, 1877. A serious accident occurred on the Columbus and Hocking Valley Raitroad, ten miles below Lancaster, to the up passenger train this morning, caused by an overflow of the canal, which had washed the track for a distance of twenty-live feet. The engine leaped

## Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6, 1877. The twenty-second annual international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in this city to-day. Russell Sturges, Jr., of Boston, called the association to order. He spoke briefly of

this city to-day. Russell Sturgis, Jr., of Boston, called the association to order. He spoke briefly of the success which has attended its labor at all points during the past year, and of the increased responsibility resting upon the further proscution of their work. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Cushing, of Gleveland, and Rev. Dr. Hooper, of Selma, Ala.

A committee of one from each State and Province was appointed to nominate permanent officers. Pending the report of the committee II. Thane Miller, of Cincinnait, conducted devotional exercises in which Rev. Drs. Simpson, Jones, Weaver and Chadwick, of Longsville, participated. The committee on organization reported the following officers, who were elected:—President, John V. Farwen, of Chicago; Vice Presidents, Messra. Wilkie, of Ontario; Jennings, of Pennsylvania; Black, of Georgia, Cheever, of Othic, McDonaid, of New Jersey; Armstrong, of Alabama; Lipse, of Nebraska, and Field, of Indiana. Secretaries—Messra. Horton, of Indiana; Davis, of Alabama; Chapin, of Iowa; Palmer, of Arkansas, and Lewis, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sturgis introduced Mr. Farweil, the Presidentic of the none conferred, and congratulating them upon the laworable auspices under which they had assembled.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

The public exercises of the Boston University Comnoon in presence of a large audience. Degrees were noon in presence of a large audicace. Degrees were conferred upon 171 graduates of the different departments as follows:—College of Liberal Arts, 31, including 8 ladies; College of Music, 1; College of Agriculture, 7; School of Theology, 24; Law School, 47; Medical School, 45, including 18 laules; School of Unitory, 13, including 7 laules; School of All the Sciences, 3, including 1 lady.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, June 6, 1877. The American Medical Association to-day considered the report of the committee on the recommendations in the Prosident's address, but took no final action. Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made an elaborate report on the revision of the "Pharmacopecia." The report asserted that not the aboliton of the old method, but its improvement, was sought by introduc-ing German rev stons and make the "Pharmacopena" self-explanatory and the "Depensatory" superfluous. The subject was postponed temporarily.

## RESTORED TO CITIZENSHIP.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6, 1877. if diagraticiti, "Ah!" he said, "I should have got along very well if Generator Robinson has restored to citizenship William Robinson has restored to citize WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES. WASHINGTON, June 6, 1977.

NO BIDDERS FOR THE FREEDMAN'S BANK PROP

EBTY. The Freedman's Bank property was offered for sale to-day. Quite a crowd was collected, but the bidding was slow and no sale resulted. The highest bid for the property was \$110,000. The property was then offered for sale in parts, but there was no bid at all for the bank proper, and for the other only \$10,000 were offered. The value of the entire property is said to be about \$200,000.

THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

The officers and chiefs of the various bureaus in the War and Navy Departments have been notified to select their rooms in the new building now being rooted in, which is to form the cast wing of the building to be used by the State, War and Navy Departments. It is proposed to locate the War Department on the west side of the new wing and the Navy Department on the east side. As soon as the new wing is ready for occu-pation, which will not be for some months, the War and Navy Departments will be moved therein, and the old brick buildings now occupied by them torn down to make room for the north wing and Seventeenth street front of this new structure. The south front has already been completed, and is occupied by

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA A comparative exhibit of the funded indebtedness of the District of Columbia and the late corporations of Washington and Georgetown shows the amount out-standing at this time to be \$8,381,391, a reduction since mber 1, 1874, of \$502,088

The Sinking Fund Commissioners have on band th following assets, which, if disposed of and applied, would still further reduce the amount of the debt, to

INVESTIGATION OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

INVESTIGATION OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The following explains itself:—

TREASTRY DEFARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., J.

June 6, 1577.

TO MCSWIS. W. P. TITCONE, Deputy Registor of the Treasury; CRARLES WARRES, Chief Clerk of the Burcau of Education; CRARLES TYMAN, Assistant Chief of Division;—

GENTLEMEN—I desire a thorough examination into the conduct of the business fransacted by the Bureau of Statistics of this department, and therefore request you to act as a committee for this purpose. This examination will embrace the following points:—

First.—The organization of that Bureau, the number of employés, together with their grade and salaries, and whether the force now employed is in excess of the actual needs of the cervice.

Second—needs of the cervice.

Second—the system of conducting the business of the bureau, its mode of collecting, preparing, collating and publishing statistics and how the cost may be reduced.

Third—What information may properly be collected.

Aried—What information may properly be collected through the bureau not now collected or authorized; whether any labor sherein is duplicated elsewhere in the department, and if so in which place such labor and be more savaniageously performed.

Fourth—What reports are made by the bureau and what are required; whether it is important to print the testils now authorized by law and what reports should be made and published.

You will please make your report in writing.

Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE FIRST NEW YORK INTERNAL REVENUE DIS-TRICT.

It is stated upon good authority that no action will be taken at present upon any application for the Collectorship of the First New York Internal Revenue district, in which office ties term of Mr. Freeland, the present incumbent, has expired. SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN END TO THE LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK-

VACATING A JUDGE'S SEAT. COLUMBIA, June 6, 1877.

The report of the Conference Committee appointed to adjust the differences between the two houses relative to the Appropriation bill was adopted by the ative to the Appropriation bill was stopted by the House to-day with only a minority voic of seven. There is no doubt that the Senate will adopt the report to-night, and thus put an end to the financial desdicek. A concurrent resolution was passed by both houses to-day declaring the seat of Judge R. B. Carpenier vacant, on the ground that the election in December of 1876 was illegal, the office at that time not being vacant, and ordering an election to fill the vacancy at a quarter past one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Senate to-night adopted the report of the Conlerence Committee on the Appropriation bill without much opposition, and the bill will be ratified to-morrow.

McVEAGH TO BUTLER.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWYER REPURNS THE LAST PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1877. Mr. Wayne McVeagh furnished the following letter

Mr. Wayne McVeagh furnished the following letter to reply to General Batter to the press this evening:—

Philadriphia, June 6, 1877.

General B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.:—

I lear you have overworked your invective faculties, for your long and labored letter of to-day shows signs of lailing powers, and will go far to destroy that reputation for effective scarrility which you have so seduliously lostered. The 1880e between you and me was of your own seeking, and is so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant or vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer laiseboods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. Thereupon I promptly put you on the national pillory with a very legible statement of your polence upon your forehead. As you have endured your punishment for an entire week, and now virtually cooless that every statement made by you was untrue. I have no objection to your getting down, but you must not suppose that I piaced you there in resentment only. My chier purpose was to exhibit you as a warning to younger men, by showing them that in spite of great ability and energy you had become the leper of our policies, by reason of the general conviction that you habitually disregard the eighth and muta commandments. That purpose has been fully answered by the comments of the country upon your character, and I have no lurther literest in the matter. I shall not even take the trouble to deny any new laischoods you may think it to your advantage to invent about will not believe anything you say against me, and those who know you of course will not believe anything you say against me, and those who know you of course will not believe anything you say against me, and those who know you of course will not believe anything you say against anybody.

WAYNE McVEAGH. in reply to General Butler to the press this evening:-

POLITICS AND WHISKEY,

THREATENED DEVELOPMENTS CONNECTING THE TWO INDUCE FOREBODINGS AMONG ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6, 1877.
There seems to be music in the air, and it is more than probable that during the present week the political field of liliuois will be well raked and a number of prominent office-holders in almost every branch of public service be compelled to fall back to the private

walks of life. For a long time it has been openly charged that a large number of lilinois officials have been as guilty of defrauding the government as bave been the whiskey rings of Chicago and Pekin. No matter how corrupt the whiskey rings in Illinois have been during the last lew years it is quite evident that there are many office-hoiders and prominent politicians in the State who do not like very well to incur their displessure, particularly that of the Pekin Ring.

displessure, particularly that of the Pekin Ring.

OFFICIALS SCAREO.

It is now thought that the recent visit of Westerman to Washington, as was telegraphed to the Herazb a lew days ago, has resulted in more significance than was at first supposed, and as a consequence some of the prominent office-holders and political manipulators throughout the State have suddenly become seized with lear and are greatly alarmed lest the government pap will be taken from them and their dishonest and iraudulent careers clearly shown against them.

GOVERNOR CULLOR'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT. GOVERNOR CULLOR'S VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.
The sudden ceparture of Governor Culion and several
others for Washington yesterday has cast a shadow of
very strong suspicion as to the proper intention of
their visit, being, as is supposed, the determination to
undermine a strong and powerful ring, guilty, it is
true, of fraud and corruption—in their efforts to prove
prominent officers of the government as guilty of
crime as the Ring itself has been.

TOOMBS FOR HAYES.

THE GREAT IRRECONCILABLE TALKING RECON-CILIATION-HE RECORMENDS PATRIOTISM AND MAGNANIMITY. [From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

General Bob Toombs, the great irreconcilable, made speech at Hot Springs, Ark., the other evening which was displeasing to his audience. Among other things I do not like the principles of the present so-called amoverative party, but I have less the principles and practices of the republican party. The democratic party have not had recently a enance to have any practices at all, and they took the best they could get, and that was bad principles. Hayes got in, not by his own act—he is there by the felly or incapacity of the

democratic party. Hayes is President de facto.
little attention to his promises, but he has
is post and carried them out. He has done all
den could have done so far as Louisiana and
Carolina are concerned. He has given
back that heart of great price, he has
back that jewel, that life blood
d government. which makes all cleathem back that heart of great price, he has given back that jewel, that life blood of good government, which makes all clee possible—State welf-government. He has brought back the ark of the government and placed it where it belongs. He has commenced civil service reform; he has ordered his officers to turn out had men and to turn out useless officinis who leed upon the people as dropes in the nives, and is applied him for these things. I will approve of whatever good he does, and will condemn whatever he does of evil. This is the duty of every patriot. Is it not time that we should sink the partisan into the patriot? The South never aought any pecuniary advantage from the government of the United States; she ought to seek none now. I was in Congress seventeen years, and in my own district in Eastern Georgia, and I say to you now that I never got a dollar out of the Trossury for one single spet in that district. I was not sout there to steal. Every dollar taken from the Treasury for one particular locality is an injustice to the rest of the country, and I can tell you, to the rest of the country, and I can tell you, to the rest of the country, and I can tell you, to the saked me to do it. We have a grand country ourselves—a goodly land, a magnificent horizage, all that a good man needs in this world. We can be quite prosperous and happy if we will stand by the old landmarks and sustain good progress. Let us haus our banners on the outer walle, neither chagrined by treaccery, disheartened by descrition nor overswed by deleat. Let us display a magnanimity as great as the occasion, as prolonged as the conflict—all then will be well for us and our children and our children's children, "till time shall be no more."

The local democratic paper, in noticing the speech, selfed that Teembut is a necolitar man and does not represented the transpection of the progress. The local democratic paper, in noticing the speech, said that Toembs is a peculiar man and does not repre-

sent Southern opinion.

BILLS SIGNED.

ALBANT, N. Y., June 6, 1877.

Governor Robinson has signed the following bills:

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the solinnization of marriage.

For the protection of children, and to prevent and

For the protection of enlidren, and to prevent and punish certain wrongs to children.

For the preservation of hie at bathing places, Making a gratisty to the survivers of certain Shinnecock Indians, lost by the disaster to the steamship Gircassian.

Providing for the appointment of a State agent for the guidance and employment of discharged convicts. Amending the act authorizing a tax to be imposed on lot owners of incorporated rural cemeteries.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, June 6, 1877. The Legislature met to-day at eleven o'clock. The House elected Augustus A. Woolsen, of Lisbon, Speaker; Charles C. Daniorth, of Concord, Clerk, and Charles E. Cammings Sergeant-at-Arma.

The Sense elected Nat Hoad President and Tyler Westgate, of Havernill, Clerk.

SEARCH FOR CASTAWAYS.

SIXTEEN SHIPWRECKED MEN AND ONE WOMAN BEPORTED ON AN ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC-THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALERT IN

Rear Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatic Station, in a despatch to the Navy Department dated Yokobama, May 10, reports that be was about sending the United States steamer Alers to search for ship wrecked persons supposed to be on some island near

wrecked persons supposed to be on some island near Dampier Straita, latitude 0 deg. 34 min. south and longitude 30 deg. 32 min. east.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

The information which prompted Admiral Reynolds to send the Alert 10 make this search was received from the master of the bark Agate, which was in that vicinity in February last. That vessel was boarded by instive from Batlanta, King William and other islands, and the master was informed by one of the chiefs that on some of the islands to the northward there were sixteen white men and one woman. The information was communicated by signs and in broken English and hardly intelligible. was communicated by signs and in broken English and bardly intelligible.

Is the direction be pointed are the islands of Gar-men, Lama and Maygien, as well as other smaller ones, and it was impossible to tell how far off the ship-wrecked people might be.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

About eighty members of the time-honored college monico's for the purpose of effecting an organization under that pame to embrace alumni from all colleges. under that name to embrace slumni from all colleges. The meeting was presided over by Stewart L. Woodford. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Potter and Frothingham, Professor Barnard, of Columbia College; Judge Curus, of the Superior Court; General Webb, President of the College of New York; ex-Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina; Chancellor Crosby, Rev. Dr. Brooks. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and others. The speakers warmiy advocated the establishment of an intellectual association whose influence would act as a corrective to the body politic and be the means of disseminating sound and legical ideas on all matters of public importance. A collation followed the addresses, after which a large number signed the rolt of the new organization.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK

oring to collect assessments of the stockholders of the have determined to resist these assessments, and have retained Messrs. Bell, Bartlett & Wilson, of No. 120 Broadway. It is said that a large number of stocknowled contemplate resisting these assessments, as there is a widespread behind that they are irregular and iflegal, and intend uniting with Messrs. Bloodgood & Co. in their action.

GRANT AND BRISTOW.

MYSTERIOUS STATEMENTS TOUCHING THE RECORD

[From the Louisville Argua ]
We have it from undoubted authority that just previous to General Grant's departure for Europe he sent message to Hayes, through General Sherman, which was in substance about this:-"That General Grant purposed to give Mr. Hayes a hearty support, and did not intend to exert any adverse influence ugainst the administration or to advocate the preferment of any administration or to advocate the preferment of anybody, but if he (flayes) should be deceived by the assertion that Bristow had waged the whiskey war for
worthy purposes alone, and not to advance his own
ambitious designs, and should, in consequence, send
his name to the Sepate for any position, he (Grani)
would deem it a duty to himself and to the country to
go refore the Senate and make some statements which
might not now be brought to light."

The authority upon which the substance of the
above message is narrated is so direct and so good
that our readers may accept it without cavil. The
statements which tirant threatens to make refer,
nmong other things, to a paper which he had examined, and which a dozen other persons know was at
one time on file in the Treasury Department, but
which has mysteriously disappeared.

DIVIDING NEW YORK.

[From the Syracuse Journal.]

The bill to create the new State of Onendaga and to leave New York city and the adjacent counties up the Hudson to the northerly boundary of Putnam county o constitute the State of Manhattan, had its impulse in a joke, but it was the cause of considerable discussion of the proposition. The diversity and in-

compatibility of interests and tendencies, scarcely less marked in business than in political respects, which exist between the city of New York and the remainder of the State, furnish a strong argument in layor of a division of the State of New York. The people within the city are quite different in character and tastes from those outside of the city, and this difference is not reconcliable. New York city desires to be let alone in respect to her own affairs, and the people of the interior, heartily sick of having any relations with the city, are entirely witing to leave her to her own fate, provided only that the interior may be relieved of the threatened dauger of being controlled politically and otherwise by the masses of unthinking and irresponsible people who have crowded the city and determine by their voices by whom and how city and state shall be governed. A compact community with a large representation acting in barmony of purpose, with a phant and and willing co-operation of sympathizing elements from the interior, would give the legislation of the State hencelerth into the keeping of the Tammany organization. It may be that the only way to avoid such an unboward result will be the division of the State. ompatibility of interests and tendencies, scarcely less

STRANGE NATURAL PHENOMENON.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

DAYENPORT, Iowa, June 2, 1877.
Last work, while Mr. George Pearsal, of Coc township, Rock Island county, was boring for coal on his farm in a rayine, the surface of which is probably ten or twelve feet higher than Rock Ever, and when down seventy feet, they heard a heavy, rumbling noise, imseventy feet, they heard a heavy, rumbling noise, immediately followed by a rush of water from below, filling the six-inch tube, which raised the drilling machinery, weighing some 700 pounds, up many feet. On moving the drilling suparatus a volume of water was thrown into the air, perhaps twenty feet, and yet continues to rise seven or eight feet, when it spreads out into jets like an artificial fountain. It is estimated that it discharges a barrel of water a minute. The water is pure and cold. A stone thrown into the tube is immediately hurled back into the air, as is a rail when forced down into it. This subterrancan lake or river must be some sixty feet below the bed of Rock River. From whence it comes or where it goes, or if it is a pent up lake, fed by springs, or an underground river, is unknown.

THE FOUR RIVAL EMPIRES.

HOPES OF THE CONTENDING BACES IN EU-ROPE AND THE PART WHICH RELIGION PLATS IN THEIR DESTINIES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The present conflict in Europe is not primarily between Russia and Turkey, but between Russia and several other Powers. There are at present four great empires contending for the mastery of Europe, in which contest the existing war is only an opisode. These empires are the Romanie, the Germanic, the Slavonic and the British, representing the south, the north, the east and the west of Europe. The first embraces France, Italy and Spain; the second the Germanistates and Netherlands: the third Russia. Poland and States and Netherlands; the third Russis, Poland and the Slavonic States of Austria and Turkey, and the to build itself up by uniting all the elements of its re-spective race under one principle or form of alliance or another. The tirst, or Romanic Empire, proposes to establish itself on the basis of the Church as a nucleus or bond of union, the whole of the Romanic peoples being essentially Cathohe and constituting about all the Catholics of Europe. The second, or Germanic Empire, proposes to ride into supremacy on its intel ectual and military superiority and discipline, the whole of the Germanic peoples almost being already and a character and the control of the commander. popples almost being already united under the Empire of Kaiser William. The third, or Stavonic Empire, depends for its power on its numbers, which, if it consolidate all the peoples of that race, will become by far the most numerous body of Europe. The Western, or British Empire, depends for its supremacy on its wealth and its universally present lands and subjects. There is, therefore, and is destined to go on, more or loss secretly, a contest between religion, intelligence numbers and wealth for the mastery of Europe.

THE CATROLIC ALLIANCE.

Touching the first body of contestants, the Romanic peoples, it will be seen that they labor, unlike the rest, under the disadvantage of being divided, not only into three nearly equal nations, but also by three different languages. Neither of them alone—neither France, Spain nor Italy-can hope to get control of Surope. Nor can they all hope to fuse into one nation, as it they had one language. The Romanic race is therefore disabled in being so equally divided and having such separately lying countries, without one over shadowing State, like Prussia, Russia or England, to raily them. The only hope for them, therefore, is to unite under the Church, the only common bond between them. except their blood. There is, accordingly, a strong Roman of cierical party, which is constantly aiming to bring these States together on some promised in return for their aid to the Pope the aid of His Holiness in managing the Catholic minorities in other States in their interest in case of war. It is the dream of this party to restore, if not the ancient Empire of the Romans, at ance of power shall be held in a spiritual bead, if not all the States by a spiritual bond. The Roman idea the State and the Church in mutual dependence, the latter being superior in all spiritual matters. As neither the Pope nor any Romanic power can now hope to got control of Europe in a secular sense, there being no vacant throne or people for it, it hopes to keep that spiritual throne and share part of the power of all the Sistos. At present this Empire has little hope of success, as nether France, Italy nor Spain seems inclined to fail in rank; but cach hopes, particularly France, to be itself of great importance, if not of supremacy, in the futura. The Romanic peoples, therefore, take little interest in the present Russo-Turkish war, except to watch ovents and hope for the drawing in and initial destruction of the British and Germans along with the Russians, the great rivals of Romen power.

Germans along with the Russians, the great rivals of Roman power.

THE TEUTONS.

The Germanic Empire, on the other hand, proposes to achieve its supremacy by purely State means. It is the great opponent of all loreign interference in national affairs, and particularly of Church interference. It has fought the Romanic aspirations by breaking off a large part of the Germans—the Old Catholics—from the Roman Church and largely excluded ultramontant influence from the control of the remaining Catholics in Germany. It has sought to build up a State Church that should be a believer to the termining Catholics in Germany. It has sought to build up a State Church that should be a believer to the termining Catholics in Germany. It has sought to build up a State Church that should be a believer to the termining Church, school, army, government, incustry, all for her internal aggrandizement. Having already the first imittary position in Europe, she desires the status que to be maintained, and having just made great acquisitions of territory and power she is inclined to peace. Having nothing to gain and all to lose by war she not unnaturally pursues a domestic policy, and asks that other nations do the same. She will, on the non-interference policy, let Russia and Turkey fight it out among themselves, as the other States let her and France do. She is not jealous of all that Russia can get of Turkey, but she will do what she can to prevent England and Austria from participating in the war, which night endanger her own prospects of peace. The Germanic peoples are practically united already, so that the long dreamed of Empire has begun its career and, being on a good foundation, only wants a quiet chance for natural development.

The Pan-Slavonic Empire exists as vet only in

The Pan-Slavonic Empire exists as yet only in

The Pan-Slavonic Empire exists as yet only in the brains of the Slavone idealists. But there is a large class of those who are making most vigorous propagation among all the non-Russian Slavonians. The idea is to unite all the Slavonic States under Ressia, the principal of the Slavonic nations, as all the German States were united under Prussia, the principal of the German Nations. And, although this is a consummation for only the far-off future, certain leatures of it, if not its essential success, will be realized, perhaps, very soon. Russia is now engaged in trying to get conirci of the whole Greek Church, outside as well as inside of her Empire, which is to be the first bond of union between the Slavonic States, which are substantially all Greek in religion, is the Latins are substantially all Roman and the Germans are substantially all Roman and the Germans are substantially all Roman and the Germans are substantially all Protestant. It is for this control that the present war is immediately waged, while at the same time Russia is endeavoring to drive, with the most unparaonable littlerality, all hon-Greeks into the Greek Church within her domains, persecuting and restricting in their rights the Catholics, the Protestants and the Jews alike. She wants to build up a national and race Church, as well as Germany, and one which will be a support to her Empire as well as a nucleus of alliance with other States.

The British Empire, like the German, has its hopes of supremecy in being let alone. It has now all that it wants and more than it can wield in the way of possessions. It does not need war, therefore, as a means of extension, while it lears it as a dauger to what it has. Like a very weaking man, it, a very weaking mation, desires only peace, asking, like Germany, that other nations keep off, and let even the smaller Powers alone. It allows, in particular, no interiore, as means of extension, while it lears it as a danger to what it has. Like a very weaking and it is principal fears are from the Slavonic

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

The cale of autographs by Baugs & Co., No. 650 six hundred letters, envelopes and signatures were disposed of at prices ranging from ten cents to \$2. A letter written by ex-Governor Tilden was the last on the list. It brought \$1. The sale to-day will be of more than usual interest as a number of valuable extended or "extra lilustrated" works will be put up. Among the number is Mary L. Booth's "History of New York," extended to twenty-one volumes by the insertion of 2,129 piates, portraits and maps and 173 autograph letters. Bancroft's "United States," with 1,202 portraits and plates, will also be sold, and several others of value.

THE BROOKLYN COLLECTORSHIP. It is generally believed in Brooklyn political circles

that Mr. James Freeland, the United States Internal Revenue Collector, will be removed in the course of a few days. The reason assigned is Mr. Freeland's ad-vanced age. His succesor, it is said, will be General E. L. Hayes, a second cousin of the President. THAT DIRECTORY BUSINESS.

School Commissioners Wickham, Dowd and Walker have been appointed a committee by the Board of Ednecation to investigate certain charges against their fellow Commissioner Goulding. Commissioner Goulding is said to be auxious to explain. SWEENY FREE.

The "Brains" of the Ring and His Compromise.

TERMS OF THE BARGAIN.

The Amount To Be Refunded to the City Treasury.

The extra term of the Supreme Court for the trial of the suit of The People vs. Sweeny was opened yesterday morning in the General Term rooms by Judge Westbrook, who entered the court about half-past ten o'clock. The counset in the case were present, and for the people were Mr. Wheeler Peckham and Mr. Joseph P. Nash; for the defendant, Mr. W. A. Beach, Mr. John McKeon and Mr. Vanderpoel. Directly the Judgo took his seat there was a consultation among the counsel, who adjourned to the waiting room, and, as will be seen below, this resulted in a settlement of the c without bringing it to trial.
"THE MILLS OF GOD GRIND SLOWLY."

Sitting in the court room, waiting amid the buzz of conversation of the expectant throng the progress of events in the development of the case, thought goes back eight or ten years to the time when the great "Ring" was in the supremacy of its power. And how striking are the contrasts. The vast chamber was then the room of the Board of Supervisors. On its walls hung a full length portrait of William M.
Tweed, painted at the expense of the city. Watson,
Woodward, Garvey and Genet were his chums—the
chiefs of an army of spollsmen. The generalissime now languishes in prison; other master spirits are fugitives in foreign lands, while he to whom every other hat was once lowered, from the wealthiest the humblest of citizens in recognition of his almost autocratic power, wanders nervously around the and anon peering vacantly from the window awaiting the result of even handed justice.

It was here where Watson and Woodward manipu lated the fraudulent warrants under which the steal-ing was perpetrated; here where the "divvies"—as the plunder was called in the choice vocabulary of the Americus Club—were made, and where the percent-ages and interest were figured up by the conspirators, who, as was shown on the trial of Tweed, defrauded their own chieftain. The same walls that looked down on Peter B. Sweeny now, contronted as he is by a jury of his countrymen, saw him less than ten years age planning with the "Boss" schemes for the perpetua-tion of Tammany's rule in the city. They saw Judge Barnard release Tweed on a pairy bail of \$0,000, after he had been committed to the Tombs by Judge Gunning Bedford, then of the General Sessions. Is brief, they have been the witnesses of incidents that made many a New Yorker blustr for his name, and o deviltries of which modern history has no parallel

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small.

The interest attached to the expected trial was
shown by the presence of a large audience, among The interest attached to the expected trial war shown by the presence of a large audience, among whom were prominent lawyers, public men and local politicians. The spectators generally were of a more solid and intellectual character than those who, from want or something size to do, idle away their time in the courts. Among those on the inside of the Bar besides counsel in the case were ex-chamberlain Bradiley, ex-Congressman Morgan Jones, William Van Wyck, Presisont of the Young Men's Democratic Club; Waldo Hutchins, ex-Assistant District Attorney Fellows, Henry Tainter, who investigated the Bing accounts; Nelson J. Waterbury, E. B. Woodward and August Belmont, Jr.

It was not until half-past two o'clock that the patient crowd were humbed to silence by the entrance of Judge Westbrook, who, taking his seat on the bench nearest the jury, read the following announcement:—

THE COMPROMISE ANNOUNCED.

Judge Westbrook said:—"I am informed, gentlemen of the jury, by the counsel for the respective parties to this suit that an arrangement has been made by which the estate of James M. Sweeny, deceased, has agreed to pay a very considerable sum of money on account of the demands sought to be recovered in this action, and under the circumstances it seems to be deemed unwise further to press the trial. It may be proper for me to say in passing that the terms of the arrangement, so far as they have been communicated to the Court, invoive no concession by or reflection upon the defendant. Concurring in the wisdom of the course which has been adopted, the Court will be adjourned until the first Monday of October next, as twelve o'clock M.

Ille Termy of the counsel for the courted by the

to the Court. Invoive no concession by or reflection upon the defendant. Concurring in the wisdom of the course which has been adopted, the Court will be adjourned until the first Monday of October next, as twolve o'clock M.

The TREMS OF THE COMPROMISE.

After the reading of this announcement by the Jadge the jurymen rose from their seats in so Joylut a manner and with such manifest signs of relief on their countenances that it was quite a pleasant occupation to watch them. They were ready to shake hands with anybody and everybody around them, and did this most heartly with the counsel in the case, who, while the Judge was making the announcement, had grouped themselves very near the jury.

The expressions, "Considerable sum," and "that the concessions cast no reflection upon the defeadant," used by the Judge, excited great cariosity and inquiry among those who were familiar with the public history of the Ring suits. A reporter of the Histan Dinquired of the counsel as to the terms of the compromise. All were non-committed. Mr. Beach said he had very little to do with the case. Mr. McKeon said that the terms had been settled without him. Mr. Peckham said that he did not know the amount, and that the Judge did not say anything about a percentage, as some thought he did. Mr. Vanderpool said that the terms of the settlement were virtually those that were agreed upon months age.

It is reported from a reliable source that the sum of money which Mr. Sweeny is to remand to the city is about \$250,000. It is known that the original demand of Mr. Peckham was for \$530,000. The compromise was elected shimst without the knowledge of Mr. Kweeny's counsel, and it is generally believed that Mr. George littlehins bore a prominenpart in conducting the negotiations. His arrival in New York was made public in the Hisraad of Tumor and speculation regarding the interests of other Ring offenders. It is suggested that a smillar movement will be made in behalf of Connolly. It is believed that Mr. George littlehins bore a prominenpart

THE PASSAIC FISH PLAGUE.

[From the Paterson Press.] General Hoxsey's theory clearly won't do. The

IT IS REPRESENTED AS RESULTING FROM AN EPIDEMIC.

mortality is in the fish above as well as below the falls, and it is well known there is very little refuse discharged into the river above Paterson. The fish, if their disease was contracted below the falls, could not get possibly above them or communicate it to fish at the head waters. Besides, it is stated by Fish that no amount of impurity discharged into a river will destroy fish. The trouble really seems to be some strange epidemic, as suggested by "Medical Student" in the Press of yesterday. Mr. Roe tells us to-day that the dead fish-with their eyes out in many casesthe dead fish—with their eyes out in many cases—have been found in the Peckiman River, in the Oldham Brook, two and a half miles up stream from the Passaic, in the Ramrapo River, Pompton Feeder, and in the Passaic itself as far ap as the "Big Piece." These fish, as siredly stated, could not have been poisoned by the Paterson or Passaic factories, and the "Powder Works" theory does not yet seem temble. We must for the present hold to the idea of a mysterious iish epidemic. The matter is one worthly of carried investigation. It is one of more importance to Paterson just now than many suppose, for during these hard times many a poor isanlly has drawn a sustaining meal from the waters of the Passaic. Wardon Rossys that for a day or two past the number of dead lish to be seen has diminished, and hethinks that they have floated off down stream. This raises the hope that, happily, the mortainty is diminishing, for it if was not the deposit of dead that would remain as great as before. At Dundee dam it is said that the deposit was enormous. The dead fish, which float for a day or two, at erward sink, and it is possible that immense numbers of them are in the water out of sights.